United Nations S/2006/514

Security Council

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12 July 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 6 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement on missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on 5 July 2006 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kirsti **Lintonen**
Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

06-42737 (E) 140706

Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on 5 July 2006 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union strongly condemns the provocative missile test launches performed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These tests, which also included long-range missile systems that could be used to deliver weapons of mass destruction, place additional strain on regional stability at a time when the unresolved nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula requires mutual confidence-building. Such tests are also a matter of more general concern due to their implications for global proliferation.

The tests run counter to the spirit of the joint declaration adopted in the six-party talks in September 2005, and call into question the sincerity of the stated commitment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement it. The European Union urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return to the talks without preconditions and to cooperate fully in implementing the joint declaration.

The European Union calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to contribute constructively to the resolution of the grave security challenges facing the region by re-establishing the moratorium on long-range missile testing that it has unilaterally observed since September 1999. The European Union intends to consult others in the international community on an effective response.

The European Union will continue to actively support efforts to resolve the security issues on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 14 and 108

Security Council
Sixty-first year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 12 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is with a great sense of urgency and grave concern that I write you this letter of strong protest about the grave events occurring today on Israel's northern border with Lebanon. This morning, Hezbollah terrorists unleashed a barrage of heavy artillery and rockets into Israel, causing a number of deaths. In the midst of this horrific and unprovoked act, the terrorists infiltrated Israel and kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, taking them into Lebanon.

Responsibility for this belligerent act of war lies with the Government of Lebanon, from whose territory these acts have been launched into Israel. Responsibility also lies with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, which support and embrace those who carried out this attack.

These acts pose a grave threat not just to Israel's northern border, but also to the region and the entire world. The ineptitude and inaction of the Government of Lebanon has led to a situation in which it has not exercised jurisdiction over its own territory for many years. The Security Council has addressed this situation time and time again in its debates and resolutions. Let me remind you also that Israel has repeatedly warned the international community about this dangerous and potentially volatile situation. In this vacuum festers the Axis of Terror: Hezbollah and the terrorist States of Iran and Syria, which have today opened another chapter in their war of terror.

Today's act is a clear declaration of war, and is in blatant violation of the Blue Line, Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations since Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon in May 2000.

Israel thus reserves the right to act in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and exercise its right of self-defence when an armed attack is

06-42671 (E) 120706

launched against a Member of the United Nations. The State of Israel will take the appropriate actions to secure the release of the kidnapped soldiers and bring an end to the shelling that terrorizes our citizens.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2006/516

Security Council

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12 July 2006
English
Original: French

Letter dated 12 July 2006 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the high-level meeting that I convened at Yamoussoukro on 5 July 2006 (see annex). This meeting on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the implementation of the road map for peace in that country followed consultations conducted with various African Heads of State in the margins of the African Union summit at Banjul on 1 and 2 July 2006.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

06-42826 (E) 140706 140706

Annex to the letter dated 12 July 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Chairman's Statement

Yamoussoukro High-level Meeting on Côte d'Ivoire convened by the United Nations Secretary-General

A meeting was convened by the United Nations Secretary-General in Yamoussoukro on 5 July to discuss the implementation of the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire. Attending the meeting were:

- H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria
- H.E. Thabo Mbeki, President of South Africa
- H.E. Rodolphe Adada, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Congo, representing the President of the African Union, H.E.M. Sassou Nguesso, President of Congo
- The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ghana and Burkina Faso, representing Presidents John Kufuor and Blaise Compaore, respectively
- The Representatives of Presidents Mamadou Tandja of Niger (President of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)) and Amadou Toumani Touré of Mali
- Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations
- Mr. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa
- The co-Chairs of the International Working Group
- The Day-to-Day Mediation Group members, including the representatives of the African Union and ECOWAS, the Special Envoy of the African Union Mediator, and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire.

On the Ivorian side the following were in attendance:

- President Laurent Gbagbo
- Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny
- Mr. Guillaume Soro, Secretary General of the Forces Nouvelles
- Mr. Alassane Outtara, President of the Rassemblement des Républicains
- Mr. Djédjé Mady, Secretary-General of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire, representing President Bedie.

1. The participants reaffirmed their commitment to the Ivorian peace process and the need to continue to make all efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1633 (2005). They also reaffirmed the key commitments made at Yamoussoukro on 28 February 2006, in particular:

(i) that the media, and particularly the written press, is called upon to embrace the peace process and to refrain from printing articles that could jeopardize that process;

(ii) that political leaders should prevail on journalists who are close to them to join the peace process; and

(iii) that political leaders should create a conducive environment for the conduct of political activities, in keeping with the values of brotherhood and democracy.

2. Recognizing the improved political environment, and recognizing that important first steps had already been made towards a comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and identification process, the Ivorian parties recommitted themselves to do everything possible to accelerate the DDR process as well as the identification and electoral processes. In this context, the dismantling of militias, the redeployment of state administration, the nationwide launch of the *audiences foraines*, and the deployment of the Independent Electoral Commission regional and local commissions are of the utmost urgency.

3. The participants stressed the important role that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the impartial forces, the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire as well as other United Nations agencies have to play to support the implementation, transparency and credibility of the process. In this context, they affirmed that freedom of movement and the involvement of impartial forces in the military dialogue are crucial to the credibility and transparency of the process. The impartial forces, as mandated under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, should be granted access to all aspects of the DDR process, and in particular the pre-cantonment sites, as it is their mandatory duty to carry out the verification and listing of soldiers and weaponry. To this end, the participants decided to create a Monitoring Committee for DDR which would include, among others, representatives of the Impartial Forces, the Chiefs of Staff of the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces armées des forces nouvelles and the Prime Minister's office.

4. The participants strongly warned that those inciting violence and hatred would be liable for the imposition of targeted sanctions by the Security Council. The participants also urged all those concerned to fully adhere to the new spirit of dialogue and cooperation enshrined in the Yamoussoukro declaration of 28 February 2006, as well as to the spirit of Security Council resolution 1633. The participants decided that a compulsory code of conduct should be established for members of the media that explicitly forbids inflammatory, extremist, and threatening messages.

5. The participants urged the political actors in Côte d'Ivoire to develop confidence and dialogue among themselves and to foster unity and national reconciliation beyond the elections. The participants further urged political actors to refrain from carrying out any actions or making any statements that impede the Government from working in a climate that allows him to implement the road map. The parties reaffirmed that the road map, as well as earlier agreements signed by the main Ivorian political actors including Pretoria, must be implemented as such without delay and without reopening or re-interpreting them.

6. The participants welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to call a meeting in mid-September in the margins of the General Assembly to take stock of the situation and to make any further determinations as may be needed.

7. The Ivorian parties agreed to take action on the decisions herewith attached.

Decisions taken by the Yamoussoukro High-level Meeting on Côte d'Ivoire convened by the United Nations Secretary-General (5 July 2006)

Timetable

The participants reaffirmed the importance of making every effort to respect a comprehensive time frame and relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

Elections:

- Deployment of at least 50 mobile courts by 15 July.
- Issuance of a Presidential decree by 15 July to allow the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to make any technical adjustments to the electoral code for the transitional elections.
- Reaffirmation of the validity of the Pretoria Declaration of 29 July 2005, including its paragraph 6.
- Deployment of the Independent Electoral Commission's countrywide structure by 31 July.
- Convening of a donor conference to fill the gap in the budget of the electoral process, as soon as enough progress has been achieved in the implementation of the electoral process.

DDR:

- Meeting of the Chiefs of Staff of Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire and Forces armées des forces nouvelles, in the presence of representatives of the impartial forces, to establish by 15 July a monitoring group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The monitoring group would include the Chiefs of Staff of Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire and Forces armées des forces nouvelles, the Prime Minister's office and representatives of the impartial forces.
- Immediate resumption of quadripartite control of the pre-cantonment process in order to complete that process by 31 July on the basis of the 9 July 2005 agreement and reconfirmed by the International Working Group at its eighth Ministerial meeting, held in Abidjan on 23 June 2006.
- Dismantling and disarmament of the militias by 31 July on the basis of the timetable adopted on 9 July 2005 and paragraph 4 of the Pretoria Agreement of 6 April 2005.

Media:

- Respect of the Pretoria and Yamoussoukro agreements on the media, which call for responsible behaviour by journalists particularly during the election period.

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Security Council

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13 July 2006

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Letter dated 13 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation resulting from the latest Israeli acts of aggression in Lebanon.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-42820 (E) 130706

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 13 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Council of Ministers held an emergency meeting on 12 July 2006 to address the situation on the Blue Line and then issued the following statement:

"The Lebanese Government was not aware of the events that occurred and are occurring on the international Lebanese border.

"The Lebanese Government is not responsible for these events and does not endorse them.

"The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the Israeli aggressions that targeted and are targeting the vital and civil Lebanese infrastructure.

"For these reasons, the Lebanese Government calls for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss and address these aggressions.

"The Lebanese Government expresses its willingness to negotiate through the United Nations and third parties in order to address the events that occurred, the results of these events, and the reasons that instigated them."

I kindly request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-42794 (E) 130706

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 12 July 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Palestinian death toll continues to rise as Israel, the occupying Power, continues to carry out its incessant series of military assaults, using all means of lethal weaponry to forge ahead with its maniacal, excessive and indiscriminate use of force, extrajudicial executions and State terror against the Palestinian civilian population held captive under its brutal occupation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The result has been the slaughter of more and more innocent Palestinian civilians, including women and children, each day. Such criminal actions by the Israeli occupying forces must be firmly and explicitly condemned by the international community and those perpetrating such criminal acts must be held accountable and brought to justice.

The most recent such attack occurred early today in the pre-dawn hours in the Gaza Strip when an Israeli F-16 warplane dropped a 550-pound bomb on a home in the heavily populated Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood in Gaza City. This deliberate assault, declared by Israel, the occupying Power, to have been launched for the purpose of assassinating high-ranking Hamas officials, resulted in the massacre of at least nine Palestinian civilians, including a woman and seven children, all members of the same family in that home. The bombing also caused the collapse of the three-story home, endangering the lives of hundreds of other civilians in adjacent homes in the area. In this regard, it is being reported that there are still at least 4 people missing and that more than 30 other people were wounded in the attack, several of whom are in critical condition.

Today's bloody massacre of Palestinian civilians by Israel, the occupying Power, comes against the backdrop of Israel's expanding military aggression and its intransigent rejection of all efforts for diplomacy and mediation to address the current crisis. Indeed, the occupying Power continues only to pursue its military agenda, deliberately causing widespread death, destruction and suffering for the Palestinian civilian population, particularly in the besieged Gaza Strip. In this

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regard, the Israeli occupying forces pushed deeper into Gaza overnight, moving into the central Gaza Strip and taking control of the main north-south road there, bisecting the area into two. At the same time, Israeli snipers seized positions on the rooftops of buildings and homes in the area and Israeli tanks and bulldozers continued to destroy crops and agricultural land, particularly in the Khan Younis area. All of the above-mentioned incidents continue to severely impact the already deplorable humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, where the Palestinian civilian population is suffering from serious shortages of food, medicine and clean water supplies.

In the light of this continuing dramatic deterioration of the situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, the Palestinian people and their leadership reiterate their urgent appeals to the international community to take action to bring an end to the senseless daily slaughter of Palestinians and the wanton destruction being deliberately committed by Israel, the occupying Power. Serious and concerted action by the international community, including the Security Council, in accordance with its authority and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, must be taken in order to bring a halt to this insanity and to stem this dangerous and tragic downward spiral of the situation. The international community cannot continue to forsake its responsibilities under international law, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention, to address this crisis and, foremost, to provide protection for the defenceless Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 253 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 10 July 2006 (A/ES-10/346-S/2006/501), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. Moreover, we reiterate once again that for all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret to inform you that since my last letter to you just two days ago, at least 30 more Palestinian civilians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,025. (The names of the martyrs who have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 July 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*

(Monday, 10 July, to Wednesday, 12 July 2006)

Monday, 10 July 2006

1. Ahmad Shebat (16 years old)
2. Ahmad Abu Amsha (15 years old)
3. Raji Daifallah
4. Mahfouz Fareed Nossair (17 years old)
5. Majed Mahmoud Al-Sheikh
6. Ayman Al-Akawi
7. Mitwalli Al-Arqan

Tuesday, 11 July 2006

1. Ahmad Shaheen
2. Mohammad Sharab (15 years old)
3. Yousri Al-Safadi
4. Muna Ismail (19 years old)
5. Ziad Abu Maghaseeb
6. Hamza Abu Ziadeh (18 months old)
7. Waleed Al-Zinati (12 years old)

Wednesday, 12 July 2006

1. Hisham Abu Noussairah
2. Tareq Nassar (19 years old)
3. Nabeel Abu Salmiyya
4. Salwa Abu Salmiyya
5. Samia Nabeel Abu Salmiya
6. Basma Nabeel Abu Salmiya
7. Hoda Nabeel Abu Salmiya

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,025.

8. Eman Nabeel Abu Salmiya
9. Aya Nabeel Abu Salmiya
10. Yehya Nabeel Abu Salmiya
11. Nasrallah Nabeel Abu Salmiya
12. Juma' Saleem
13. Fadi Qadeeh (19 years old)
14. Salama Al-Basheeti
15. Tamer Muhareb
16. Mohammad Khamees Al-Masri

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Security Council

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13 July 2006

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Letter dated 13 July 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council being held on Thursday, 13 July 2006, regarding the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

06-42813 (E) 130706

United Nations S/2006/521

Security Council

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13 July 2006
English
Original: French

Letter dated 13 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the proposals of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, with the support of the High Representative of the European Union, for a comprehensive long-term arrangement that would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-Marc **de La Sablière**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-42912 (E) 130706 130706

Annex to the letter dated 13 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Elements of a long-term agreement

Our goal is to develop relations and cooperation with Iran, based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We propose a fresh start in the negotiation of a comprehensive agreement with Iran. Such an agreement would be deposited with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and endorsed in a Security Council resolution.

To create the right conditions for negotiations,

We will:

- Reaffirm Iran's right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter, NPT), and in this context reaffirm our support for the development by Iran of a civil nuclear energy programme.
- Commit to support actively the building of new light water reactors in Iran through international joint projects, in accordance with the IAEA statute and NPT.
- Agree to suspend discussion of Iran's nuclear programme in the Security Council upon the resumption of negotiations.

Iran will:

- Commit to addressing all of the outstanding concerns of IAEA through full cooperation with IAEA.
- Suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities to be verified by IAEA, as requested by the IAEA Board of Governors and the Security Council, and commit to continue this during these negotiations.
- Resume the implementation of the Additional Protocol.

Areas of future cooperation to be covered in negotiations on a long-term agreement

1. Nuclear

We will take the following steps:

Iran's rights to nuclear energy

- Reaffirm Iran's inalienable right to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of NPT, and

cooperate with Iran in the development by Iran of a civil nuclear power programme.

- Negotiate and implement a Euratom-Iran nuclear cooperation agreement.

Light water reactors

- Actively support the building of new light water power reactors in Iran through international joint projects, in accordance with the IAEA statute and NPT, using state-of-the-art technology, including by authorizing the transfer of necessary goods and the provision of advanced technology to make its power reactors safe against earthquakes.
- Provide cooperation with the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste through appropriate arrangements.

Research and development in nuclear energy

- Provide a substantive package of research and development cooperation, including possible provision of light water research reactors, notably in the fields of radioisotope production, basic research and nuclear applications in medicine and agriculture.

Fuel guarantees

- Give legally binding, multilayered fuel assurances to Iran, based on:
  - Participation as a partner in an international facility in Russia to provide enrichment services for a reliable supply of fuel to Iran's nuclear reactors. Subject to negotiations, such a facility could enrich all uranium hexaflouride (UF_6) produced in Iran.
  - Establishment on commercial terms of a buffer stock to hold a reserve of up to five years' supply of nuclear fuel dedicated to Iran, with the participation and under supervision of IAEA.
  - Development with IAEA of a standing multilateral mechanism for reliable access to nuclear fuel, based on ideas to be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

Review of moratorium

The long-term agreement would, with regard to common efforts to build international confidence, contain a clause for review of the agreement in all its aspects, to follow:

- Confirmation by IAEA that all outstanding issues and concerns reported by it, including those activities which could have a military nuclear dimension, have been resolved;
- Confirmation that there are no undeclared nuclear activities or materials in Iran and that international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's civil nuclear programme has been restored.

2. Political and economic

Regional security cooperation

Support for a new conference to promote dialogue and cooperation on regional security issues.

International trade and investment

Improving Iran's access to the international economy, markets and capital, through practical support for full integration into international structures, including the World Trade Organization and to create the framework for increased direct investment in Iran and trade with Iran (including a trade and economic cooperation agreement with the European Union). Steps would be taken to improve access to key goods and technology.

Civil aviation

Civil aviation cooperation, including the possible removal of restrictions on United States and European manufacturers in regard to the export of civil aircraft to Iran, thereby widening the prospect of Iran renewing its fleet of civil airliners.

Energy partnership

Establishment of a long-term energy partnership between Iran and the European Union and other willing partners, with concrete and practical applications.

Telecommunications infrastructure

Support for the modernization of Iran's telecommunication infrastructure and advanced Internet provision, including by possible removal of relevant United States and other export restrictions.

High technology cooperation

Cooperation in fields of high technology and other areas to be agreed upon.

Agriculture

Support for agricultural development in Iran, including possible access to United States and European agricultural products, technology and farm equipment.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first session

Identical letters dated 13 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the latest Israeli aggressions against Lebanon.

Israeli warplanes have struck the Rafiq Al-Hariri International Airport in Beirut and damaged the three main runways. They have also struck the small military airport of Qlaiat in northern Lebanon and the Lebanese airforce base in Rayak, in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Israel has imposed an air, sea and land blockade on Lebanon. Israeli warships entered Lebanese territorial waters to operate the blockade from the sea.

Up to now, Israeli raids have killed 53 civilians in Lebanon.

Israeli military jets have destroyed nine bridges and cut off roads linking Beirut to the south. They have also destroyed the bridges which link Bint Jbeil, Tyre and Marjayoun to Sidon and Nabatieh.

Israeli air and artillery strikes have destroyed an electrical substation, residential buildings and government offices.

I kindly request that this letter be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Charge d'affaires a.i.

06-42954 (E) 130706